

Quinn Gillespie & Associates LLC

March 25, 2009

ATTN: Ms. Heather H. Hunt
U.S. Department of Justice
FARA Registration Unit
1400 New York Avenue, N.W.
1st Floor - Public Office Suite 100
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 514-1216

Delivery via courier

Re: Submission of Informational Materials by Quinn Gillespie & Associates, FARA
Registrant 5753

Dear Ms. Hunt:

Please find enclosed two copies of documents disseminated on behalf of the Republika Srpska by FARA registrant Quinn Gillespie & Associates.

- 1) H.Res. 171 Redline
- 2) Republika Srpska Officials Meet with Members of U.S. Congress

Please feel free to contact me with any questions about this filing.

Sincerely,



Liz McCurtain
Direct (202) 429-6872
lmccurtain@quinn-gillespie.com

Enclosures

2009 MAR 25 PM 2:46
CRM/CES/REGISTRATION UNIT

111th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. RES. 171

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the need for constitutional reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the importance of sustained United States engagement in partnership with the European Union (EU).

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 13, 2009

Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. POMEROY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the need for constitutional reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the importance of sustained United States engagement in partnership with the European Union (EU).

Whereas a brutal conflict marked by aggression and ethnic cleansing, including the commission of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, was brought to an end by the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (commonly referred to as the 'Dayton Peace Accords'), which was agreed to at Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995;

Whereas in the 13 years since the signing of the Dayton Peace Accords, the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have worked in partnership with the international community to achieve considerable progress in building a peaceful and democratic society based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free market economy;

Whereas democratically elected political leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina representing the principal ethnic minority populations constituting the constituent peoples of that country -have taken responsibility for addressing the issues critical to its peaceful future and agreed to significant reforms of public administration and broadcasting, the creation of state-level law enforcement and judicial institutions, the establishment of a unified armed

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services and Ministry of Defense, and the creation of an Indirect Taxation Authority and, most recently, the final status of the Brcko District;

Whereas the United States has continued to support the sovereignty, legal continuity, and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders as well as the equality of the three constituent peoples and others within a united, multi-ethnic country in accordance with the Dayton Peace Accords;

Whereas the full incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Euro-Atlantic community is in the national interest of the United States and important for the stabilization of southeastern Europe;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina committed to the shared values of democracy, security, and stability by joining the Partnership for Peace program of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in December 2006;

Whereas NATO recognized Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress in achieving political and defense reforms by inviting the country to begin an Intensified Dialogue at the Bucharest Summit in April 2008;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina took the first step on the road toward European Union (EU) membership by signing a Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) in June 2008;

Whereas the international community has successfully preserved peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina since the signing of the Dayton Peace Accords, through NATO's Stabilization Force (FOR) and by a European Union Force (EUFOR) since December 2004;

Whereas the Office of the High Representative (OHR) has similarly promoted peace and stability by facilitating implementation of the civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Accords, including through use of the extensive powers given it by the international Peace Implementation Council (PIC), with the goal of transferring its responsibilities to transitioning to a mission under the charge of a European Union Special Representative (EUSR) at the appropriate time;

Whereas, these notable accomplishments notwithstanding, the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina continue to face significant challenges in its efforts to progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration;

Whereas the Dayton Peace Accords included many essential compromises imposed by the need for quick action to preserve human life and to enfranchise the constituent peoples of the country with meaningful governmental representation that have hindered efforts to develop efficient and effective political institutions;

Whereas the Council of Europe's Venice Commission has concluded that the current constitutional arrangements of Bosnia and Herzegovina are neither maximally efficient nor completely rational, and that the state-level institutions need to become more effective and democratic if the country is to move toward EU membership;

Whereas the `April package' of reforms, agreed upon by five major political parties in 2006, failed to achieve the requisite two-thirds majority in parliament;

Whereas in February 2008, the PIC stipulated five objectives (resolution of state property, resolution of defense property, completion of Brcko Final Award, fiscal sustainability, and entrenchment of rule of law) and two conditions (signing of SAA with the EU and a `positive assessment' by the PIC) that must be met before the OHR is closed; and

Whereas the March 2009 meeting of the PIC provides a critical opportunity for an honest and accurate assessment of whether Bosnia and Herzegovina have met the five conditions and two principles established to determine when the OHR should be closed and oversight power transferred to the EUSR: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that--
(1) it is increasingly urgent that Bosnia and Herzegovina work toward the creation of an efficient and effective state able to meet its domestic and international obligations with more functional institutions, including a state government capable of making self-sustaining reforms and fulfilling European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) requirements, consistent with the Dayton Peace Accords, including the continued existence of the Entities established by the Accords;

(2) any agreement on constitutional reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina should advance the principles of democracy and tolerance, rectify provisions that conflict with the European Charter of Human Rights, include the general public in the process, and be consistent with the goal of EU membership;

(3) continued efforts should be made domestically and at the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia (ICTY) to achieve justice for victims of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, as well as to promote reconciliation among ethnic groups;

(4) the United States should appoint a Special Envoy to the Balkans who can continue to work in partnership with the EU and political leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina to facilitate reforms at all levels of government and society, while also assisting the political development of other countries in the region;

- (5) in order to prevent Bosnia and Herzegovina from becoming a long-term dependency of the international community, and in the interest of encouraging and facilitating its entry into the European Union, the United States should work with other members of the Peace Implementation Council to bring about an appropriate transition of mission from that of the Office of the High Representative (OHR) to that of a European Union Special Representative expeditiously, but only at such time as)-should not be closed until the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) can definitively determine concludes that Bosnia and Herzegovina have met the five conditions and two principles;
- (6) the EU should carefully consider its plans for the future deployment of the European Union Force (EUFOR) given the psychological reassurance of security and deterrence of violence provided by its continued presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and
- (7) the United States should work closely with and support the EU in the transition to a European Union Special Representative (EUSR) to ensure that the EUSR has the authority and tools to manage effectively post-OHR Bosnia and Herzegovina, including a clear set of EU candidacy and membership conditions with explicit and objective yardsticks and a precise list of benchmarks to increase the functionality of the Bosnian state to be achieved by constitutional reform.

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**REPUBLIKA SRPSKA GOVERNMENT
CABINET OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

Бука Караџића 4, Бања Лука, тел: 051/331-333, факс: 051/331-366, E-mail: kabinet@vladars.net

March 24, 2009
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Liz McCurtain
(202) 429-6872
lmccurtain@gga.com

Republika Srpska Officials Meet with Members of U.S. Congress

(Washington, D.C.) – A delegation of Republika Srpska (RS) Government officials travelled to Washington last week to meet with over twenty congressional offices. The meetings focused on the progress being made in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) as its leaders strive to meet the five plus two conditions for closing the Office of the High Representative.

The delegation included Minister of Science and Technology, Bakir Ajanović; Minister of Administration and Local Self Government, Zoran Lipovac; Minister of Health and Social Protection, Ranko Škrbić; and Advisor to Prime Minister Dodik, Gordan Milosevic.

The visit occurred as many members of the U.S. House of Representatives were considering support of H.Res. 171. While the resolution is non-binding and will not affect U.S. policy toward BiH, the RS officials used the opportunity to ensure that members understood the RS perspective. They conveyed Prime Minister Milorad Dodik's positive role in working with domestic leaders and U.S. officials to resolve the final status of the Brcko District and his commitment to continue negotiations to move BiH forward under the framework established by the Dayton Accords. Members of Congress and their staff were particularly interested in the details surrounding the Prud Agreements and subsequent negotiations involving leaders of the three constituent groups of BiH. Many expressed that they found the meetings to be useful and informative.

The officials met with leaders such as Congresswoman Melissa Bean (D-IL) and Congressman Dan Burton (R-IN), Co-Chairs of the Congressional Serbia Caucus; Congressman Bill Delahunt (D-MA), member of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Europe; and Congressman John Tanner (D-TN), member of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Europe and President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

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CABINET OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

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